Package Scheme, assistance is provided for development of a product, development of an area or a specific category of weavers. Margin money is also provided to destitute weavers to become members of a coop, society engaged in the task of handloom production. Integrated Handloom Village Development Programme envisages a comprehensive development of a villagt of handloom concentration by strengthening its infrastructure, training, design development, etc Apart from this, welfare schemes viz., Workshed-cum-Housing, Health package, Group insurance, Thrift Fund scheme are being implemented for the benefit of handloom weavers.

23, Weavers Service Centre; and 5 Indian Institutes of Handloom Techno-logy established in different parts of the country continuously provide training and design input in weaving, dyeing and processing to the weavers in their respective areas. One such Weavers Service Centre is Iocated in Bhubaneswar. This Centre is also equipped with computer sided design facility which has helped weavers in their export efforts. Requisite marketing support is being provided to the weavers by provision of Market Development Assistance and organisation of National Handloom Expos and specilalised handloom fairs. To ensure larger coverage of handloom weavers in the rural areas, a scheme has been drawn up to provide assistance to weavers under the ongoing Rural Development Programmes.

Financial assistance provided by Govt, of India to the Govt of Orissa increased from a sum of Rs. 11.15 crores during 1992-93 to Rs. 16.29 crores in 1993-94.

(c) Apart, from developmental activities under the schemes cited in (a) and. (b) above, the steps undertaken in this regard during the Eighth Five Year Plan area as follows:

(5) Organising buyer-seller meets.

(ii) Sponsoring Sales-cum-study teams abroad.

(iii) Participttion in international fairs and exhibitions,

(iv) Overseas publicity of Indian handicrafts through catalogues and advertisements,

(v) Organising, an annual Indian handicrafts and Gift Fair, Carpet Trade Fair and Handloom Expos in the country.

(vi) Project Package Scheme for diversification of traditional handloom products for export from Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(vii) Conducting workshops/seminers at important production centres.

(viii) Publication of catelogue of Indian colours and exhtustive products manual for improving the overall quality of handloom products for experts.

(ix) Organising training programmes of weavers and producers at important handloom centrts in the country.

(x) Coverage of handloom weavers under rural development programmes:

— Supply of looms to loomess weavers under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

— Specialized training of handloom weavers under the scheme for Training of Rural youth for Self-Employment (TRYS-EM).

— Coverage of SC/ST weavers for housing under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

— Setting up of 1008 Common Faci lities Centres tinder the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

Monrtoring of foreign Banks

*229; DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any specific action or framed guidelines for monitoring operations of the foreign banks if so, what are the details and if not, the reason's for' not doing so; and

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure that foreign bants functioned within the laws of the land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TNE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Foreign banks operating in India are governed by the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, the RBI Act 1934, the Companies Act, 1956 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. Foreign banks, like Indian banks, are also required to company with the directives and guidelines issued by RBI on matters such as maintenance of CRR/SLR, interest rates, capital adequacy, income recognition, asset classification, provisioning for bad and doubt-.. ful debts, prudential norms on exposures to single and group borrowers and transparency in the balance sheet. In addition, specific guidelines are issued by RBI to foreign banks with regard to acquisition of immovable properties in India, engagement of expatriates, deployment of foreign funds in Indian business etc.

The Reserve Bank of India has taken several steps to tighten supervision and monitoring of all Banks including Foreign Banks, Reserve Bank of India, has full authority to levy penalties for violation of regulations. As per recent amendments to Banking Regulation Act, the quantum of penalties has been enhanced substantially.

In 1992-93 RBI had carried out detailed special scrutiny of securities transactions undertaken during April, 1991 to June, 1992, for all the foreign banks operating in India. In addition, special audit of 4 major foreign banks viz.; Citi Bank, Bank of America Stan-dard Chartered Bank and ANZ Grindlays Bank was also got conducted. Deterrent action has also been taken against the scam affected for-eigh banks. The main areas in which action has been taken are non-repatriation of profits, witholding of fresh branch licences, issue of show cause notices for monetary penalties-aggregating; Rs. 147 crores to 20 banks including 9 foreign banks and non-renewal ot the terms of the Chief Executives in India of some of the defaulting banks. Erring foreign banks may also face penalties in their home countries.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलें

231. श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम लिमिटेड, इन्दौर द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी वस्त्र मिलों का संचालन किया जा रहा है और यह मिलें कौन-कौन सी हैं ;

(ख) इन मिलों में इस समय अलग-अलग कितना-कितना वास्तविक उत्पादन किया जा रहा है और इनकी क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है तथा क्या इनकी उत्पादन क्षमता से कम है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, यदि हां, तो वह प्रस्ताव क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक इन मिलों के कितने श्रमिकों ने सेवा निवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन किया है तथा इनमें से कितने श्रमिकों को इस योजना का पूरा लाभ दे दिया गया है और शेष मामलों की स्थिति क्या है ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट चामी) : (क) और (ख) एन०टी०सी० (एम०पी०) लि० के अधीन 7 मिलें हैं । इन मिलों के नामों, उनकी मौजूदा क्षमता, प्रतिशत क्षमता उपयोग तथा उत्पादन को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है । (नीचे देखिए) कम क्षमता उपयोग के फलस्वरूप कम उत्पादन होता है जिसका मुख्य कारण अन्य कारकों, जिनमें अप्रचलित मशीनें भी शामिल हैं, के अतिरिक्त कार्यशील पूंजी की कमी है ।